

XXXII.—*On the Dates of Publication of Bonaparte's 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica.'* By T. SALVADORI, C.M.Z.S.

It appears that the exact dates of publication of the different species of vertebrated animals described and figured in Bonaparte's '*Iconografia della Fauna Italica*' are not generally known. For this reason I have thought that it might be useful to ornithologists to give, in the pages of '*The Ibis*,' a chronological list of the birds described and figured by Bonaparte in that work*.

* Even in the most recent works, such as those of Dresser, Seebohm, and Sharpe, as also in '*The Code of Nomenclature and Check-list of North-American Birds*,' the dates accompanying the quotations from Bonaparte's work are constantly wrong or uncertain. Thus, in the American work mentioned above, the genus *Otocorys*, Bp., is quoted as established in the '*Introduzione alla Fauna Italica*,' with the date 1839. Leaving aside for the present that the genus *Otocoris* (sic) was established in another work of Bonaparte's, I must state that the "*Introduzione*" to the Birds of Bonaparte's work was certainly not published in 1839, as I shall show further on. Mr. Sharpe, in the quite recent 12th volume of the '*Catalogue of Birds*,' quotes the plate 34, representing *Emberiza p. lustris*, with the date 1832, instead of 1834; the plate 38, representing *Chlorospiza incerta*, with the date 1832, instead of 1839; the plates 35, 36, 37, representing respectively *Erythrospiza gilvaginea*, *Emberiza durazzi*, and *Fringilla serinus*, with the indeterminate dates 1832-1841. With the same indeterminate dates is quoted by Mr. Sharpe the genus *Erythrospiza*, Bp., which, by the way, was established by Bonaparte in a much earlier work ('*Sulla seconda edizione del Regno Animale del Barone Cuvier, Osservazioni*,' p. 80, 1830). Moreover it is equivalent to *Carpodacus*, Kaup (1829); so that *Erythrospiza*, Bp., cannot be used, as it has been done by Mr. Sharpe, as equivalent and in preference to *Bucanetes*, Cab.

Again, Mr. Seebohm, both in vol. v. of the '*Catalogue of Birds*' and in the very recent '*Geographical Distribution of the Charadriidae*,' is not very particular in the dates in quoting Bonaparte's work. In fact, in his last book, in the synonymy of *Vanellus gregarius*, p. 212, Mr. Seebohm quotes *Chettusia gregaria*, Bp., Faun. Ital. Ucc., Introd. p. 12, with the date 1832, which is certainly wrong, as that is six years earlier than the first capture of that species in Italy, which happened in 1838; in which year also Bonaparte's article concerning that species was published. In Mr. Seebohm's work the date of Bonaparte's quotation ought to have been 1841, as is rightly stated in the synonymy of the genus *Vanellus*, given in the same work, p. 205.

Bonaparte's work, as we learn from what he says at the end of the preface, was begun in 1832, and finished 21st December, 1841. It is divided into three volumes, the first of which contains the Mammals and the Birds, but the whole work was published in 30 Parts or "Fascicoli." The dates of each of these have been given by Bonaparte in the "Specchio generale dell' Opera," printed after the List of the Subscribers, and the contents of the Parts can be gathered from the "Indice distributivo" of each volume.

The Parts or "Fascicoli" containing descriptions of Birds were published in the following sequence:—

Fasc. I. (1832).

Sylvia icterina (tom. i.)†, punt. 2, tav. 28†, f. 2.

Sylvia hippolais (tom. i.), punt. 2*, tav. 28, f. 1.

Fasc. II. (1833). *Pl. Italica* "1832"

Numenius tenuirostris (tom. i.), punt. 8, tav. 42.

Fasc. III. (1833).

Fringilla cisalpina§ (tom. i.), punt. 14, 14*, tav. 36, f. 1, 2, 3. *Pyrgita Stalio* c. p. p.

Fasc. IV. (1833). *Pl. Italica* "1832"

Fringilla serinus (tom. i.), punt. 20, 20*, tav. 37, f. 1, 2 §.

Fasc. VI. (1834). *Pl. Italica* "1832"

Perdix graeca (tom. i.), punt. 29, 29*, tav. 39.

Fasc. VII. (1834).

Motacilla flava (tom. i.), punt. 36, 36*, tav. 31, f. 1.

Motacilla cinereocapilla (tom. i.), punt. (36*)||, tav. 31, f. 2.

† To complete the quotation I have added the indication of the volume.

‡ The plates are not numbered in Bonaparte's work, but in the 'Conspectus' and other works he has attributed to them numbers, according to the sequence indicated by him, for the binding, in the "Indice distributivo del Tomo Primo."

§ Bonaparte, as I will explain under *Chlorospiza incerta*, has wrongly stated, in the "Indice distributivo del Tomo Primo," that *Fringilla cisalpina* was contained in Fasc. xxiv. Also the statement that *Fringilla serinus* was published in Fasc. iii., instead of iv., is most likely wrong, but it has no consequence as to the date.

|| I have enclosed between brackets the numbers which are not printed at the bottom of the pages.

Motacilla melanocephala (tom. i.), punt. (36), tav. 31, f. 3.

Fasc. VIII. (1834).

Emberiza palustris (tom. i.), punt. 41, 41*, tav. 34, f. 1, 2, 3.

Emberiza schænicola (tom. i.), tav. 34 (fig. capitis).

Fasc. IX. (1834).

Sylvia turdoides (tom. i.), punt. 46, 46*, tav. 29, f. 1.

Sylvia arundinacea (tom. i.), punt. (46), tav. 29, f. 2.

Sylvia cetti (tom. i.), punt. (46), tav. 29, f. 3.

Fasc. X. (1834).

Sylvia sibilatrix (tom. i.), punt. 50, tav. 27, f. 1.

Sylvia trochilus (tom. i.), punt. 50*, tav. 27, f. 2.

Sylvia rufa (tom. i.), punt. (50), tav. 27, f. 3.

Sylvia bonellii (tom. i.), punt. (50), tav. 27, f. 4.

Fasc. XI. (1834).

Sylvia palustris (tom. i.), punt. 53, tav. 30, f. 1.

Sylvia luscinioides (tom. i.), punt. 53*, tav. 30, f. 2.

Fasc. XV., XVI. (1836). *Ind. distrib. 1836*

Porphyrio antiquorum (tom. i.), punt. 72, 72*, tav. 44.

Fasc. XVIII. (1836).

Acridotheres roseus (tom. i.), punt. 83, tav. 32, f. 1, 2, 3.

Fasc. XXII. (1838).

Sitta europæa (tom. i.), punt. 111, 111*, tav. 26, f. 1.

Sitta syriaca (tom. i.), punt. (111), tav. 26, f. 2.

Merops ægyptius (tom. i.), punt. 115 (lege 114), tav. 25, f. 1. *Ind. distrib. 1838*

Merops apiaster (tom. i.), tav. 25, f. 2.

Fasc. XXIII. (1838).

Sturnus unicolor (tom. i.), punt. 113, tav. 23, f. 1.

Sturnus vulgaris albo-varius (tom. i.), tav. 23, f. 2.

Vanellus gregarius (tom. i.), punt. 115, tav. 41.

Fasc. XXIV. (1839). *Ind. distrib. 1839*

Charadrius interpres (tom. i.), punt. 122, tav. 38, f. 1, 2†.

† This species, in the "Indice distributivo del Tomo Primo," is indicated

Fasc. XXV. (1839). *Pl. dated "1829"*

Gallinago brehmi (tom. i.), punt. 127, tav. 43.

Fasc. XXVI. (1839). *Pl. dated "1829"*

Emberiza durazzi (tom. i.), punt. 132, tav. 35, f. 1, 2.

Erythropsiza githaginea (tom. i.), punt. (132), tav. 35, f. 3.

Fasc. XXVII. (1840).

Xema lambruschinii (tom. i.), punt. 135, 135* (lege 136, 136*), tav. 45.

Xema ridibundum (tom. i.), tav. 45, f. a.

Xema melanocephalum (tom. i.), tav. 45, f. b.

Fasc. XXVIII. (1840). *Pl. dated "1840"*

Xema capistratum (tom. i.), punt. 142, tav. 46, f. 1.

Xema minutum (tom. i.), tav. 46, f. 2.

Pterocles alchata (tom. i.), punt. 143, tav. 40.

Fasc. XXIX. (1840).

Falco eleonoraë (tom. i.), punt. 150, tav. 24.

Fasc. XXX. (1841).

Querquedula angustirostris (tom. i.), punt. 151, tav. 47, f. 1, 2.

Callichen rufinus (tom. i.), tav. 47, f. 3 (fig. capitis).

Besides the descriptions of the species contained in the "fascicoli," Bonaparte published an "Introduzione" to the Birds of his work; in this "Introduzione" all the Italian birds then known to Bonaparte were mentioned, and at least one genus, *Chettusia*, was proposed, apparently for the first time†. It is not without interest to fix the exact date of publication of the "Introduzione."

as contained in "fascicolo" iv., published in 1833, while *Fringilla cisalpina* is given as contained in "fascicolo" xxiv.; but from internal evidence it is clear that a mistake has occurred. In fact, in the synonymy of *Chlorospiza incerta*, Bonaparte quotes the third volume of Temminck's 'Manuel d'Ornithologie,' which is dated 1835, so that it is evident that *Chlorospiza incerta* could not have been contained in the 4th "fascicolo," which was published in 1833. Also from the sequence of the "punte" we come to the same conclusion.

† It is worth while noticing that the name *Chettusia gregaria* was first

It is generally stated that it was published in 1839*; but this date is certainly wrong. Bonaparte's "Introduzione" bears no date of any sort, but from internal evidence, as Prof. Newton has rightly noted (Yarrell's Brit. B. i. p. 613, note), it is quite certain that it was not published before 1840, as in it mention is made of some generic and specific names, published for the first time by Keyserling and Blasius in the 'Wirbelthiere Europa's' †, a work published in 1840, not before the month of May, as the Prospectus I have to that work bears the date May 1840. From this it is quite evident that Bonaparte's "Introduzione" must have been published some time after that date, and I feel pretty sure that it did not appear till 1841. In fact, in the last paragraph of the "Introduzione" all the birds figured in the work are mentioned, and as the last one described and figured, as shown by the table ("Indice distributivo del Tomo Primo"), was *Querquedula angustirostris* ‡, which was contained in the 30th or last part or "fascicolo," published, according to the author's statement ('Specchio generale dell' Opera'), in 1841, it follows that the "Introduzione" must have been published after the completion of the 30th or last part or "fascicolo" of the work, and it is very natural that it should have been so.

But, then, how is it that in Gray's 2nd edition of the 'List of Genera of Birds,' published in 1841, the genus *Chettusia*, Bp., is already mentioned? There is not much difficulty, I think, in explaining this. Gray's 'List,' which, as I hear from

used by Bonaparte as the *Italian* name of *Vanellus gregarius*, when he published the description and plate of this bird, in "fascicolo" xxiii., in 1838.

* 'List of Brit. Birds, B. O. U.,' p. 73; 'Check-List of N. Am. B.' p. 238, &c.

† Bonaparte, besides mentioning the genus *Simorhynchus*, K. et Blas., and *Larus leucocephalus*, Boiss., as a synonym of *L. lambruschinii* (the first established, and the second identified in Keyserling and Blasius's work), alludes to Durazzo's 'Uccelli Liguri,' which was published in 1840.

‡ The figure of the head of *Callichen rufinus* is only additional to the plate.

Prof. Newton, was reviewed by Strickland in the January number of the 'Annals of Natural History' for 1842 (vol. viii. p. 362), was most likely published in the later months of 1841; and if Bonaparte's "Introduzione" to the Birds was published in the earlier months of the same year, Gray may have had time to see it before the publication of his 'List.'

But, again, how was it that Gray in his 'List' gave to the genus *Chettusia*, Bp., the date 1839? Unless Bonaparte has published that generic name in some other work, which we do not know*, the only explanation I can give is this:—The Dedication of Bonaparte's 'Iconografia' to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II., which is placed after the frontispiece of the first volume of the work, is dated 1839†, and most likely Gray took that date for that of the "Introduzione" also.

I think that after all this we may be satisfied that the "Introduzione" to the Birds of Bonaparte's 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica' was published in the same year in which the work was completed, namely in 1841.

Turin, Zoological Museum, April 1888.

XXXIII.—*Notes on the Emperor Penguin* (*Aptenodytes forsteri*). By P. L. SELATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

THE interest which I have taken in the proposal to send out another exploring expedition to the Antarctic Seas has induced me to look up what is known of the history of the Emperor Penguin, the giant of the group to which it belongs, and a characteristic form of the little-known Antarctic continent. So far as I can make out, this bird has only been met with on three occasions,—(1) by Cook, in

* Also as regards the genus *Otocorys*, Bp., it is generally stated to have been established in the "Introduzione;" but I have found out quite lately (Cf. 'Elenco degli Uccelli Italiani,' p. 303) that it was proposed in the 'Nuovi Annali delle Sc. Nat.' (Bologna), ii. p. 407 (1839).

† It seems that Bonaparte published the Dedication of his work to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II., on the occasion of the Meeting of the Italian Savants held at Pisa, in 1839.